Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1835. NUMBER 38

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

GEORGE W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.—One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid.*

From the Portland Advertiser.

Since I came out in print about my sleigh riding and frolicing and courting, I have entered into the matrimonial state, and left off dabbling in the newspapers. For a married man has a character to take care of. But folks tease and torment me so much, to let 'em know the particulars about my marriage, that I dont know but I had as good's set down, once for all, and tell the rest of my experience.

CHAPEER III.

The Marriage of John Beedle.

WHEN I left off my second Chapter, I believe I was spunking up to Sally Jones like all vengeance, and threatening to give her the butt end of my sentiments; was'nt I? Well, I was as good as my word. The next Sabbaday, I went right to work, after meeting, upon the outer man, as Deacon Carpenter says, and by sundown, things looked about right. I say nothing; but when I stood up to the glass, to finish, and sort of titivate the hair and whiskers and so forth,—I saw a little fellow there, that looked wicked. And says I, if Sally Jones knows which side her bread is buttered—— But no matter; she sha'nt say, I did'nt give her a chance.

Well I went over to the squir's pretty well satisfied in my mind; so, after fluttering and crowing about her, a little while, I up and shew the cloven foot.—"Sally" ,says I, "will you take me for better or worser"?

This put her to considering; and I gave a flourish about the room, and cut a carley-cue, with my right foot. As much as to say, —take your own time.

At last, says she, "I'd as liv's have you as any body in the world John, but—I declare—I can't."

"You can't, ha; and why"?

"'Cause."

"'Cause what"?

"'Cause I can't,—and that's enough. I would in a minute, John, but for only one reason;—and that I am afeared to tell ye".

"Poh, poh", says I, "dont be bashful; if there's only *one* stump in the way, I guess here's a fellow——"

"Well, then, look tother way, John I can't speak, if you look at me".

"O yes—there, now's your time, says I with a flirt".

"The reason is—Joe Bowers, the stage-driver. Now, you sha't tell nobody, John, will ye"?

Who would have thought this of Sally Jones!

It seemed to me, the very old Boy had got into the women. They fairly put me to the nonplush. All this time, my popularity with the ladies was amazing. To see them flattering and soft soaping me all over, you would have sworn I had nothing to do but to pick and choose. I had as much gallanting to do as I wanted, every where: and for politeness and gentility I never turned my back to no man.—Then, they were so thick and familiar with me that they did'nt care what they said or did before me: and finally, whenever they had any errands or chores to do—who but I was the favorite bird, to fetch and carry? I was forever and ever racing and cantering from post to pillar, to do their biddings. Rain or shine, snow or mud; nothing stopped me and I may say, I fairly earned their smiles, by the sweat of my brow. Then, it was, "O Mr. Beedle! What should we do without Mr. Beedle?"—But when I caught one alone, and began to touch upon the matrimonial sentiments, then how quick the tune was changed! O the ways of the women are curious.

Patty Bean was not the first, that I ran against by a long shot. I never lost any thing for want of asking; and I was plaguy apt to begin to talk turkey, always when I got sociable, if it was only out of politeness. Now and then one would promise, and then fly off at the handle; but most all contrived some reason or other for giving me the bag to hold. One had taken a firm resolve never to marry——no, never, never! and the next Sunday morning, she was published. Another chicken thought she was a great deal too young to undertake to manage a family. At last I took a great shine to the school-marm, Huldah Hornbeam; though she was ten years older than I, and taller by half a yard of neck: and when I offered her heart and hand, she up her mouth, and says she "I've a great respect and esteem for you, Mr. Beedle, but——" and so forth. Nothing will cool a man down, quicker than "respect and esteem", unless it is a wet blanket. But let Hulda alone:—she had her eye upon Deacon Carpenter all the time.

Well, as I was going moping along home, from Squire Jones', I fell in with Doctor Dingley. The Doctor saw, in a minute, that something was the matter, and he went to work and pumped the whole secret out of me. Then he seemed so friendly that I up and told him all my experiences with the women, from beginning to end.

"Well John", says he, "I advise you now, to wait till the twenty-ninth of February; when the gals turn round and court the fellows. It's none of my business, but if I was you, I would'nt let the women make a fool of me, any more".

Well, I took a resolution, and I stuck to it firm; for when I once set up my ebenezer, I am just like a mountain. I stuck to it till along pretty well into January, when I had to go to singing school. I *must* go to singing school, for I was leader in treble, and there was no carrying on the parts without me. But that was nothing, if it had'nt fell to my lot to go home with Hannah Peabody, four times running. Politeness before every thing. Well, she kept growing prettier and prettier every time, but I only grit my teeth and held on the harder.

By and by, Sabbaday night came round, and I felt sort of unensy, moping about home; and says I, this resolution will never set well upon my stomach without air and exercise; and before I had done thinking of this, I was more than half way to Captain Peabody's. It was about daylight down, as I was passing by the kitchen; but hearing a sort of snickering inside I slipped up and peeked into the, window, just out of curiosity.

There was no candle burning—for Mrs. Peabody is saving of tallow—but I could see Hannah and Pol Patridge, the help, telling fortunes, in the ashes, by firelight. I turned round to go off, and run right agen Jack Robinson. Jack was come to set up with the help, and would insist upon it, I should go in and see Hannah. "She has'nt had a spark this month", says he, "and in you shall go, or I'll lick ye".

Well, there was no dodging here, and all I had to do was, to grin and bear it. So in I went; and once in, good bye to resolution.—The short and the long of it is, I was soon as deep in the mud as I had been in the mire.—But I had another guess chap than Sally Jones to deal with, now. And here was the difference between them. Where you got a slap in the chops from Sal,—Hannah kept ye off with a scowl and a cock up of the nose. And Madam could'nt bear handling. With her, it was "Talk is talk, but hands off, Mister".

But I rather guess, I had cut my eye teeth by this time. If I had'nt learnt something about the nature of women, the kicks I had taken from all quarters fell upon barren ground. There is no way of dealing with them but to coax and flatter; you gain nothing, let me tell ye, by saving of soft soap; and you must be sly about it. It is no way to catch a wicked devil of a colt, in a pasture, to march right up, bridle in hand; you must sort of sidle along as if you was going past, and whistle, and pretend to be looking 'tother way; and so, round and round, till, at last, you corner him up; then jump and clinch him by the forelock. O, I'm not so great a fool as I might be.

But it was a long tedious business, before Hannah and I could come to any sort of an understanding. There was old Captain Peabody was a stump in my way. He was a man that had no regard for politeness; he travelled rough shod, through the town, carrying a high head and a stiff upper lip; as much as to say "I owes nobody nothing, by ——." He had been a skipper and sailed his schooner all along shore, till he got forehanded, then went back up country and set down to farming. But I never truckle to man, if he's as big as all out doors. And after he poked his fist in my face, one 'lection, we never hitched horses together.

Well, as I was afeard to go to the house, and court Hannah in the regular way, I had to carry on the war just when and where I could; sometimes, of a dark night, I could steal into the kitchen. By my safest plan was to track her to the neighbors' houses, where she went to spend evenings; skulk about till she started home, then waylay her on the road. Pretty poor chance this, you'll say. But as if this was'nt enough, Hannah herself must join in to plague me half to death.

Ye see, I wanted to let her know what I was arter in a sort of a delicate underhand way and keep myself on the safe side of the fence, all the time, if there was to be any kicking.—But Hannah had no notion of riddles: she would not understand any thing short of plain English. I hinted plaguy suspicious about 'true love' and 'Cupid's darts' and all that.—Then I would heave a long sithe and say 'what does *that* mean Hannah?' But no: she could'nt see, poor soul; she looked as simple and innocent all the while, as if butter would'nt melt in her mouth.

She was plaguy close, too, as to her goings and commings; and if She happened any time by accident, to let drop the least word, that show'd me where to find her next time, she was so mad with herself that she was ready to bite her tongue off.

One day she was going to her Aunt Molly's to spend the evening and she went all the way round to Doctor Dingley's, to tell Mrs. Dingley not to tell me. 'For' says she, 'I don't want him to be dogging me about every where.' Well, Mrs. Dingley, she promised to keep dark, but she told the Doctor, and what does the Doctor do, but comes right straight over and tells me. 'Gone all stark alone,' says he, 'but its none of my businss.'

This is the day that I have marked with a piece of chalk, Hardly was daylight down, before I was sunk in my skulking nest, in Aunt Molly's barn. It was on the hay-mow, where there was a knot hole handy, to look through and see all that went in or out of the house. I had a scheme in my head that Hannah little dreamt of; and I lay and thought it over, till she came out; and when I got her under my arm and walking down the lane, think's I, I'll set the stone a rolling any how, let it stop where it will.

So I set in to talking about this and 'tother thing, and happened (by *mere chance* ye know) to mention our old Hatter Shop, that stands at the corner, that my father used to work in, when he was alive. And says I, 'speaking of the old shop, it always puts me in mind of *you*, Hannah.'

'Of me? John, says she,—why?'

'O, it's just the thing for a *store*,' says I,'

'Well—'

'Sweep out the dirt, and old hat parings and truck—'

'Well—'

'Take the Sign, rub out 'Hatter' and put in 'Merchant,' and that spells 'John Beedle, Merchant—'

'Well, John—.'

'Then get rum, and molasses, and salt fish, and ribbons and calicoes—'

'O,' says she, it's my new calico gownd you was a thinking of—isn't it pretty?'

'O!' says I, 'tis a sweet pretty gownd—'says I. But——the upshot of the matter is, Hannah,——I have finally concluded to set up Store and get *married*, and settle myself down as a Merchant for life—'

At this, Hannah hung down her head and gave a snicker. 'And how does all that put you in mind of me, John?'says she.

'Guess.'

'I won't guess, nor touch to so there, now ——I never——!'

What I said and what she said, next, is all lost, for I'll be shot if I can remember. It is all buz, buz in my head, like a dream. The first thing I knew, we were right again Capt. Peabody's barn, walking as close together as we could, with comfort and our arms crossed round each others' waiste. Hannah's tongue had got thaw'd out, and was running like a brook in a freshet, and all one steady stream of honey. I vow, I was ready to jump out of my skin!

It was a mile and a half good, from Aunt Molly's to Capt. Peabody's, and I thought we had been about a minute on the road. So says I, 'Hannah, le's go and set down under the apple tree and have a little chat, just to taper off the evening.' We now sat down and began to talk sensible. We settled all the pridicaments of the nuptial ceremony, and then talked over the Store, till we thought we saw ourselves behind the counter; I weighing and measuring and dickering and dealing out, and she, at the desk, pen in hand, figuring up the accounts. 'And mind John,' says she, 'I'm not going to trust every body at the corner I tell ye.' But just as we were beginning to get sociable, as I thought, Hannah looks up, and says she, 'what can that great red streak be, in the sky, away down there beyond Saccarap?. 'I rather guess,' says I, 'it's fire in the woods Fire in the woods! I'll be skinned if it is'nt daylight a coming. Quick, John, help me into the window, before father is a stirring or here'll be a pretty how d'ye do.

The next job was to tell the news to Capt. Peabody. Hannah had settled it that she should speak to her mother, and said she could manage *her* well enough, and it was my business to ask her father This was a thing easier said than done. It stuck in my crop for days, like a raw onion. I tried to persuade Hannah to marry first and ask afterwards. Says I, you are twenty-one, and free, according to law —But she would'nt hear to it. She had no notion of doing any thing clandestinately. Then I asked Dr. Dingley to go and break the ice for me. But no: he would not meddle with other folks' business—he made it a point.

Well, says I, if I have got to come to the scratch, the less I consider on it the better. So one stormy day, I put my head down against a Notheaster, and set my feet agoing, and the next thing, I was standing right before Capt. Peabody. He was in his grain-house shelling corn; sitting on a tub, with an old frying pan stuck through the handles. And he made the cobs fly every which way, hit or miss, he did'nt care. But it tickled him so to see me dodge 'em, that he got into uncommon good humor.

"Well, Johny Beedle, what has brought you up here, right into the wind's eye, this morning?"

"Why, Cap'n, I have got an idee in my head."

"No! How you talk!"

"Ye see—the upshot of the matter is, I've a notion of setting up a store, and getting a wife, and settling myself down as a merchant."

"Whoorah, John, there's two ideas! a store and a wife."

"But I want a little of your help," says I.

"Well, John, says he, I'll do the handsome thing by ye. If you keep better goods than any body, and sell cheaper, you shall have my custom, and welcome—provided you'll take your pay in sauce and things. Is'nt that fair?"

"O yes, Cap'n."

"And I wish you success, on the other tack —no fear of that, I'll warrant. There's lots of silly gals afloat, that such a fine taunt rigged *gentleman* as you are, can run down in no time."

"O yes Cap'n. I have run down Hannah, already."

"My Hannah?"

"O yes, Cap'n; we have agreed, and only want your consent."

With this, the old Captain riz right up an eend, upset the tub and frying pan, and pointed with a great red ear of corn in his hand, towards the door, without saying a word. But his eyes rolled like all creation!

This raised my blood, and I felt so stuffy that I marched right straight off, and never turned my head to the right or left, till I was fairly home and housed.

Well, now, says I, my apple cart is upset in good earnest. And when I went to Dr. Dingley for comfort, says he, "John, I wash my hands of this whole affair, from beginning to end. I must support my character. I am a settled Doctor in the town; and the character of a Doctor, John, is too delicate a flower to go poking round and dabbling into every body's mess." Then says he, "Mrs. Dingley, I warn you not to meddle or make in this business.—Let every body skin their own eels." "Hold your tongue, you fool you, says she—did ye ever hear of me burning my fingers?"

Howsomever, there was underhand work carried on, somewhere and by somebody. I dont tell tales out of shool. I had no hand in it, till one day, Dr. Dingley, says he, "John, if you happen to be wanting my horse and shay, this afternoon, about three o'clock, go and take it. I never refuse to lend, you know.—And I hope Capt. Peabody will gain his lawsuit with Deacon Carpenter, that he has gone down to Portland to see to. But that's none of my business."

Somebody, too—I dont say who—told me there was a certain Squire Darling, living in a certain town, about ten miles off, that did business and asked no questions. Well, in this said town, just after sundown, a young man named Joseph Morey was walking near the Meetinghouse, with a sort of cream colored book under his arm; and he heard something in the woods, this side, that, if it was'nt a Harrycane, he'd give up guessing. Such a cracking and squeaking and rattling—such a thrashing and grunting and snorting! you never!—He stopped and looked back, and all soon came to light. There was an old white faced horse came scrabbling along out of the woods, reeking and foaming, with an old wooden top shay at his tail, and a chap about my size flourishing a small bean pole pretty well broomed up at the end. And says I, "Mister, can you tell me where one Squire Darling lives?"

"Which Squire Darling?" says he, "there's two of the name."

"His name is John," says I.

"Faith, says he, they are both Johns too, but one is a lawyer and tother a cooper."

"O then, it must be the lawyer that I want, says I."

With this, the young man gave a squint at Hannah and a wink at me; and "come along, says he, I am going right there now, and I'll shew ye the Squire, and fix things for ye."

"Hannah, says I, this is lucky."

Well, he carried us into a small, one story house, a little further on, full of books and papers and dust; and smelling strong of old dead tobacco smoke. Here we sat down while he went about our business. We waited and waited till long after dark, and were glad enough to see him come back at last, with a candle. "The Squire is very sick, says he, but I have over persuaded him." And the next minute the Squire came grunting along in, all muffled up in a great coat and spectacles on and a great tall woman with him to witness for the bride.

Well, he went to work and married us, and followed up with a right down sensible sermon, about "multiplying and increasing on the earth" —and I never felt so solemn and serious.—Then followed kissing the bride all round;—then the certificates, and then I gave him two silver dollars, and we got into the shay again and off.

After this, nothing happened to speak of, for about a month. Every thing was kept snug, and Capt. Peabody had no suspicions. But one morning, at break of day, as I was creeping softly down Capt. Peabody's back stairs, with my shoes in my hand, as usual, I trod into a tub of water, standing on the third step from the bottom, and down I came, slam bang. The Capt. was going to kill his hogs, and had got up betimes, put his water on to heat, and was whetting his butcher knife in the kitchen.

The first thing I saw, when I looked up, there stood Capt Peabody, with a great butcher knife in his hand, looking down upon me like a thunder cloud! I want to know if I did'nt feel streaked! He clinched me by the collar and stood me up, and then raised his knife over me as high as he could reach. I thought my last minute was come. Blood would have been shed, as sure as rates, if it had not been for Mrs. Peabody. She stepped up behind and laid hold of his arm; and says she, "it's no matter, Mr. Peabody, they are married."

"Married to that puppy!" roared the Capt.

'Yes, sir, says I, and here is the certificate.' And I pulled it out of my jacket pocket and gave it to him. But I did'nt stay for any more ceremony; as soon as I felt his gripe loosen a little, I slid off like an eel; and backed out of doors,—and made tracks home about as fast as I could leg it. But there was to be no peace for me this day. I was in a constant worry and stew all the forenoon, for fear the Captain would do something rash, and I could neither sit still nor stand still, eat, drink nor think.

About the middle of the afternoon, Doctor Dingley came bouncing in, out of breath, and says he—"John, you have been cheated and and bamboozled. Your marriage ain't worth that. It was all a contrivance of Jack Darling the Lawyer and his two imps, Joe Morey and Peter Scamp." This was all he could say till he had wiped his face and taken a swig of cider to recover his wind; and then he gave me the particulars.

When Capt. Peabody had read my certificate, he could not rest; but tackled up and drove right down to let off his fury upon his old friend, Squire Darling. The moment he got sight of the Squire, he turned to and called him all the foul names he could lay his tongue to, for half an hour. The Squire denied every thing. The Captain downed the certificate, and says he, "there's black and white against ye, you bloody old sculpen."

The Squire knew the hand writing was his nephew's as soon as he saw it; and the truth was brought to light. But, as the storm fell in one quarter, it rose from tother. Squire Darling had smelt tar in his day and had'nt forgot how to box the compass; and as soon as the saddle was on the right horse, he set in and giv the Captain his own back agin; and let him have it about Nor-Nor-West, right in his teeth, till he was fairly blown out. They shook hands then; and seeing Hannah and I had got under weigh together they said we must go the vige, and no time must be lost in making all fast in the lashings, with a good fine square knot, before change of weather. So the Squire slicked up a little, got into the shay and came home with the Captain, to hold the wedding that very night.

How Doctor Dingley happened to be in town just at the nick of time, I dont know. It was his luck; as soon as he saw which way the wind was, he licked up and cantered home in a hurry. After he had got through with the particulars, says he, "now Mr. Beedle, it's none of my business, but if I had such a bitch upon Capt. Peabody, I would hang back, like a stone drag, till he agreed to back my note for two hundred dollars in the Portland Bank, to buy goods with, enough to set you up in the store.

I thought strong upon this idee, as I was going over to Capt. Peabody's. But the moment I shew the least symptoms of backing, such a storm was raised as never was seen. Father and mother in law an Squire Darling set up such a yell all together, and poor Hannah, she sat down and cried. My heart failed me, and I made haste to plead sorry, as quick as possible; and somehow in my hurry, I let out that Dr. Dingley had set me on; and so was the innocent cause of his getting a most righteous licking, the first time Capt. Peabody caught him. It was'nt settled short of thirty dollars.

Well, Squire Darling stood us up and married us about right; and there was an end of trouble. Mother in law would not part with Hannah, and she made father in law give us a setting out, in the north end of his house.—He could not stomach me very well for awhile; but I have managed to get on the blind side of him. I turned right to work on his farm, as steady and industrious as a cart horse. And I kept on pleasing him, in one way and another, more and more, till he has taken such a liking to me, that he would'nt part with me for a cow. He owns that I save him the hire of a help, out and out, the year round.

There,—now I have done. I can't patronize the newspapers any more. I have enough to do that is more profitable about home. Between hard work in the fields, and chores about house and barn and hog-pen, I can't call a minute my own, summer nor winter. And just so certain as my wife sees me come in and set down to take a little comfort,—just so sartain is she to come right up and give me the baby to hold.

Noty binny.—The stories that are a going the rounds, from mouth to mouth, about my first marriage are all a pack of lies, invented by Joe Morey and Peter Scamp, just to make folks laugh at my expense.

Cure for the Whooping Cough.—Take one fourth of a pint of sweet olive oil, the same quantity of common leekes—cut them fine, and simmer them moderately, two or three hours; add honey sufficient to make it palatable: half a table spoonful a portion for an adult. If taken four or five times, it will, in a few days, remove this distressing disorder.

TITLES OF ACTS

Passed by the Fifteenth Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor, 1835.

AN ACT authorizing the United States to take and hold lands within this State, for the purpose of erecting light-houses thereon.

—Relative to the safe keeping of persons lunatic or furiously mad. To incorporate the town of Edinburg. To incorporate the town of Enfield. To annex part of the territory north of Albion to that town. Additional to increase the salary of the Register of Probate in the County of Penobscot; in addition to an Act to incorporate the Hallowell Ferry Company; to annex certain land belonging to Jonas Jordan to the town of Raymond; incorporate the town of Passadumkeag; additional to incorporate the Baring Bridge; to incorporate the town of Bradley; authorizing the Supreme Judicial Court to grant leave to the guardians of insane persons to make a conveyance of real estate in certain cases; to incorporate the Franklin Manufacturing Company; to establish a Municipal Court in the town of Hallowell; abating certain State taxes; to repeal an Act incorporating the first Universal Christian Society in the town of Fryeburg; authorizing the extension of a wharf in tide waters in Eastport; additional requiring the use of broad-rimed wheels in the town of Hallowell in certain cases; additional to establish the Bucksport and Prospect Ferry Company; to incorporate the proprietors of Canton Point Bridge; to increase the capital stock of the Cumberland Steam Navigation Company; for the preservation and to regulate the taking of fish in Crooked River; to protect family burying grounds; to incorporate the proprietors of the Forest Grove Cemetery; additional to an Act ascertaining what shall constitute the legal settlement, and providing for the relief and support of the poor; in addition to an Act to incorporate the Bangor House Propritary; to incorporate the Castine Mechanic Association; altering the time of holding the supreme Judicial Court in the County of Cumberland; in addition to an Act to incorporate the Portland and Cape Elizebeth Coal and Railroad Company; to incorporate the proprietors of Rumford Falls Bridge; to incorporate the Upper Stillwater Bridge; to incorporate the Augusta High School; in addition to an Act to incorporate the Georges Insurance Company; to incorporate the town of Ellioisville; in addition to incorporate the Augusta and Bangor Stage Company; directing the mode in which meetings of corporations may be called in certain cases; to incorporate the Frankfort Granite Company; authorizing the County Commissioners of Waldo County to lay out a highway over tide waters in Belfast; to set off Samuel Lord from Falmouth to Westbrook; to repeal an Act additional to regulate Banks and Banking; additional to an Act providing for the appointment of public administrators, and enlarging the powers of Judges of Probate; establishing Howland Academy; to incorporate the Vassalborough Academy; to prevent the introduction of paupers from foreign ports or places; to establish the Waterville Liberal Institute; to set off a part of Starks and annex the same to Mercer; in addition to an Act directing the method of laying out, and making provision for the repair and amendment of highways; for the preservation of the floating bridge in the town of Dexter; authorizing the County Commissioners of the County of Kennebec to lay out a road over Eastern River; to incorporate the Wild River Bridge Company; to encourage the destruction of wolves and bears; additional to regulate the inspection of beef and pork; additional to an Act to incorporate the Calais Railway Company; additional to the several Acts for the regulation of the Penobscot Indians; additional to an Act to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of Courts of Probate; authorizing the erection of a dam across Winneganee Creek; to incorporate the Hancock Mutual Fire Insurance Company; to annex the town of Litchfield to the County of Kennebec; to incorporate the Orono Company; providing for the use of broad-rimmed wheels in the County of Penobscot; to incorporate the Maine Episcopal Missionary Society; in addition to an Act to incorporate the City of Bangor; creating the village of Augusta into a corporation for certain purposes; authorizing Judges of Probate in certain cases to grant licenses to husbands to make sale of real estate held in right of their wives; additional respecting parishes; to annex the two mile strip north of Township No. 2, Bingham purchase, to the town of Burlington; repealing part of an Act providing for the promotion of education; to incorporate the Oldtown Stage Company; to incorporate the Lincoln Benevolent Company; to incorporate the St. Croix River Company; to repeal an Act additional to an Act to establish the Court of Common Pleas; additional concerning Banks and Banking; to incorporate the Somerset Ferry Company; to alter and amend the several Acts and Laws for the administration of justice; to incorporate the Moosehead Lake Steam Navigation Company; to repeal an Act to annex to the town of New Portland sundry lots of land lying in New Vinyard; to incorporate the Wells Mutual Marine Insurance Company; authorizing the Selectmen, Clerk and Treasurer of the town of Lovell to transfer certain funds in their trust to the school funds in that town; to change the names of certain persons; to incorporate the proprietors of the Carritunk Bridge; providing for the appointment of a Judge and Register of Probate for the Northern District of the County of Washington; to change the name of the first Methodist Society in Falmouth and North Yarmouth; to establish the Oldtown and Milford Ferry Company; to incorporate the town of Weston; to incorporate the town of Roxbury; repealing part of an Act establishing a Municipal Court in Bath; to incorporate the Kennebec Lumbering Company; to incorporate the Jefferson High School; additional relative to laying out and repairing highways; additional to an Act to incorporate the town of Naples; additional to provide for the location of certain lands; additional concerning the Bangor Insurance Company; to authorize the first parish in Bath to sell their meeting-house; authorizing the erection of a free bridge over Muddy River; to establish the Dead River Company; to prevent the destruction of pickerel in McGurdy's Pond; in addition to an Act to incorporate the City of Bangor; to incorporate the town of Otis; exempting fishing boats from attachment; to reduce the tolls of Back Cove Bridge; to incorporate the Bank of Cumberland; enlarging the powers of constables in the town of Calais; to increase the capital stock of the Casco Bank; to incorporate the Mattawamkeag Canal Company; repealing certain provisions of an Act regulating the fees of the several officers and other persons therein named; additional respecting reviews; to regulate the sale of oats; to incorporate the Waldo Coal, Iron, Marble, and Lime Mining and Manufacturing Company; to incorporate the Washington County Bank; to increase the capital stock of the Calais Bank; to incorporate the Kennebec Log driving Company; additional establishing the Kennebec Boom Corporation; to incorporate the proprietors of the Merrymeeting Bridge; to provide for the sale and distribution of the Ministerial and School funds in the plantation of Argyle; to incorporate the People's Bank; to incorporate the Portland Thread Company; to incorporate the Mariner's Bank; additional regulating divorces; to incorporate the Eastern Bank: in addition to an Act to regulate judicial process and proceedings; to incorporate the Stillwater Canal Bank; to increas the capital stock of the Bank of Portland; to prohibit the circulation of small Bank notes; to apportion and assess the State tax; to incorporate the proprietors of the South Thomaston Parsonage House; in addition to an Act respecting Wills and Testaments and regulating the descent of Intestate Estates; to incorporate the third parish in Bath; establishing the standard weight of potatoes; regulating costs in Judicial Courts in certain cases reducing the fees of Clerks of Courts; additional to an Act regulating Judicial process and proceedings; additional relative to Engine men; to repeal certain Acts authorizing the Agent of the Penobscot Indians to sell timber on their lands; for the safe keeping of gun powder in the City of Bangor; additional to prevent the destruction of fish in Denny's river and Penmaquan; to incorporate the Trustees of the Smith Female Seminary; to incorporate the Brunswick High School; additional establishing the Municipal Court in Portland; to incorporate the Casco and Kennebec Canal Company; additional to an Act to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of Courts of Probate; in addition to an Act to regulate the survey of Lumber in the County of Penobscot; to incorporate the owners of Meeting houses and for other purposes; concerning Mortgages and pledges of personal property and property subject to any lien created by law; respecting Cities; to incorporate the Brunswick Railroad Company; to incorporate the Waterville and fairfield Railway Company; authorizing the town of Bath to take stock in the Merrymeeting Bridge; additional regulating Elections; additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands; in addition to an Act concerning Innholders, Retailers and Common Victuallers; for the preservation of the Salmon, Shad and Alwive fisheries in Penobscot Bay and river and their tributary streams; for the relief of poor debtors; to provide for the expenditures of Government for 1835; to incorporate the Fryeburg Tomb Corporation; additional respecting highways.

Total, 156.

TITLES OF RESOLVES,

Passed by the fifteenth Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor, A D. 1835.

Resolve in favor of the Passammaquoddy Indians; for the purchase and distribution of Fanfield's Reports; relative to the election of Senators; in favor of Gideon Robinson; in favor of Israel Davis, and Jacob M. Russell;—additional for the relief of the town of Hartland: for the repair of gunhouse in Brunswick; in favor of George Sewall; in favor of Dominicus Libbey; in favor of Peol Toma, and Captain Atian, Penobscot Indians; in favor of Henry L. Noyes; relating to a Rail Road from some point on the Seaboard, or connected with the Seaboard by navigable waters to Quebec; providing for the purchase and distribution of Greenleaf's Reports; for the relief of Joseph Curtis; for the relief of Samuel Leach; authorizing Phebe Barse and John Noble to make conveyance of certain real estate; Preamble and Resolutions in relation to the U. States Bank; in favor of Joseph Elden; in favor of Joan Neptune, Jo Sockasin, and Peol Molley; relative to a survey of Androscoggin river, with a view to remove obstructions; in favor of Nicholas Pierce; in favor of Deacon Sockbasin; in favor of the Passammaquoddy Indians; authorizing a temporary loan in behalf of the State; in favor of the town of New Portland; authorizing the appointintment and distribution of the School Fund; relative to the doings of the County Commissioners of Washington County; in favor of Deacon Sockbasin; in favor of the town of Liberty; respecting the Coal in York County; respecting a Rail Road from Quebec; in favor of Daniel Cony et als; authorizing the Land Agent to settle certain claims for public lands; in favor of John Bent; in favor of Warren Hathorn; in favor of James M. Jackson et als; authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish Adjutant General with Greenleaf's and Fairfield's Reports; authorizing the appointment of Auditors to investigate unsettled accounts of Lottery Managers; in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the widows of deceased officers and soldiers; for the preservation and repair of the Canada Road; for the payment of accounts against the State; for the preservation and repair of Mars Hill Road; for the erection of a Gunhouse in Norridgewock; relating to the publication of Special or Private Acts & Resolves; in favor of Esdel Grover; making appropriations for certain military purposes; laying a tax on the several Counties in this State; in favor of Union Academy at Kennebunk; in favor of Israel Chadbourne; for the repair of Gunhouse in Wiscasset; in favor of Samuel Moulton; in favor of Hall Clements; additional for establishing an Insane Hospital; respecting the Baring and Houlton Road; for the purchase of additional copies of the revised Statutes; authorizing the appointment of a Superintendent of the Public Buildings; respecting the institution of a process against the Proprietors of the First Cumberland Turnpike Corporation; additional for the payment of accounts against the State; relating to the State Prison; providing for the repair of the Public Buildings; in favor of Gilman Turner and Wm. Saunders; to protect the State Building against injury from fire; in aid of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary; in favor of Parsonsfield Seminary; in favor of Mark Harris, late Treasurer of State; providing for opening a Road over part of the Mattawamkeag Indian Township; authorizing the Land Agent to sell certain Lands belonging to the State; in relation to the public Acts and Resolves; respecting the First Cumberland Turnpike Corporation; in aid of St. Albans Academy; authorizing the Treasurer to pay a portion of the public debt; in favor of the Judge and Register of Probate in the County of Washington; providing for the appointment of School Commissioners; additional relating to the Blind; authorizing the appointment of certain officers; authorizing Attorneys in the Courts of Common Pleas, to practice law in the Supreme Judicial Court in certain cases; for establishing a Board of Internal Improvements; on the Pay Roll of the Senate; on the Pay Roll of the House of Representatives. Total 79.

From the Augusta Age.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, after a session of unusual length and activity. We publish in this paper the titles of the Acts and Resolves passed, which of themselves speak well for the amount of business transacted. But the great improvement of this session, we are informed, is the comparatively small proportion of business which has been disposed of by reference to the next Legislature. Heretofore, a very large number of petitions, bills, &c. have taken that course, and this winter an immense amount of business was found upon the files of referred papers.—All that has, we believe, been finally disposed of, as well as the new business, except, in cases where the rights of those interested or the public good demanded more time than a final action at this session could allow.

The session commenced with considerable party excitement. It is not to be concealed, although we regret again to advert to it, that the federal leaders came together, intent upon bettering their political prospects at the public expense. They opened with a vigorous assault upon the present administration of our State Government, on the subjects of our Northeastern Boundary, and the Treasury Department. Upon both these subjects they were met with unexpected talent, and many of those stubborn things commonly called *facts*. Scarce had they come off second best from the discussion of the N. E. Boundary, and began to recover from their chagrin and disappointment, when they were met upon their other ground of attack, by indisputable facts, which effected their complete discomfiture. The Treasury, instead of being bankrupt, was found to be in a most flourishing condition, and the pecuniary resources of the State, more abundant than at any previous period of its existence! The consequence was, that their "fight," of which they were at first so full, entirely subsided, and the remainder of the Session devoted, without resistance, to the transaction of the public business.

It has been often remarked that there was more talent thrown into the present Legislature, than into any one preceding for a number of years. Certainly the opposition never exerted themselves more to obtain the mastery, and they were never more disappointed. An unusual amount of talent was found among members of both parties. In the selection of their presiding officers also, the two branches have done themselves credit. The President of the Senate has performed his duties with dignity, promptness and impartiality which commanded the approbation of all, and cannot fail to add much to his former well-earned reputation.—Of Mr. Davee, the first elected Speaker of the House, we have heretofore spoken; but our commendations have fallen far short of the hearty and universal feeling of approval and respect which accompanied him when he retired from the Chair. His honorable and high-minded course, his devotion to the public interests, and uniform courtesy, while Speaker of the House, will be long remembered, and entitle him to universal confidence and respect. The anticipations of the friends of Mr. Cilley, the successor of Mr. Davee have been fully realized. From an intimate knowledge of his abilities, we predicted that he would fill the chair of the House with the same credit and success that attended him, as its leading debater; and our prediction has been verified, although it had the fortune to be brought into immediate comparison with the best presiding officer the House ever had His services for the present session, and his steady adherence, in all circumstances, to the great principles of Democracy, entitle him to the confidence of the Democratic party. Enemies and violent ones he undoubtedly had—it was the portion of one who had mingled so much in political contests, and so often met the opponents of Democracy with the rough weapons of forensic debate. Besides that, several members of the Democratic party saw fit to vote against him, as Speaker, although he was fairly selected as the regularly nominated candidate. But the *unanimous* vote of approval, yesterday, gives us the best reason to belive that those gentlemen regret that they were led to oppose the system of regular nominations, which is the only warranty of success to the Democratic party; and although no one can doubt that if the nomination had been different and Mr. Cilley's friends had refused to sustain it, they would have had read to them a severe lecture from certain quarters, and although the organ which has usually undertaken to rebuke those who resist regular nominations, maintained on this occasion a profound silence—still we shall not execute the neglected office, better in its neglect, perhaps, generally, than in its fulfilment.

The passage of the law restricting the circulation of small Bank notes, and thus laying the foundation for a circulating medium of *specie* for the farmer and mechanic, cant ot but receive the hearty approbation of the friends of the policy and principles of the present national administration. That law owes its passage, in the House, where it was once rejected, chiefly to the persevering exertions of Mr. Jarvis of Ellsworth. That gentleman has been long and favorably known to the Democracy of Maine.—His talents, industry, and, above all, his devotion to the best interests of the State and the people have for many years commanded the respect of all parties. And never has he been more conspicuous, or dealt harder blows for the democracy than during the present session of the Legislature.

In conclusion, we may safely say that the people will find as much to approve and as little to regret as at any previous meeting of their Representatives, and that, for the most part, an unusual harmony and devotedness of members of both parties to the best interests of the State have eminently characterized the present Legislature.

From the Saco Democrat.

"The Union."—A democratic paper is about being established in Nashville, Tenn. to subserve the interests of the whole party, in opposition to sectional bias and individual favoritism. It will support the candidate regularly nominated by the delegates of the people.—We make the following extract from the prospectus, which plainly indicates its devotion to correct principles, and the stand it will take in the coming Presidential contest:—"It is union—union in favor of the democratic candidate who can unite in his support the greatest number of those of the household of the true faith in politics—which it shall be the constant endeavor of our paper to promote and preserve. When the year 1836 shall come, fraught with all the exciting political events which must then transpire, we shall hope to see every "good man and true," having at heart the future welfare of his country, acting in full concert with his political friends, without the slightest regard to sectional distinctions; thus presenting to the common enemy, the unsubdued and indissoluble front of a band of brothers."

The French Question.—Many of the opposition presses have labored hard to justify, in a measure, the course pursued by the French Government, in refusing, thus far, to make the necessary appropriation for carring into effect the treaty of July 4th, 1831, and to throw the blame on Mr. Rives, our Minister to that Government at that time. It has been said again and again, that France would have paid the money over, without the least hesitation, had it not been for Mr. Rives' *boasting*. The following letter from Mr. Jay, of the Chamber of Deputies, will put this matter at rest. We hope those presses that have labored so very hard to apologize for France at the expenses of Mr. Rives, will now show themselves ready to render that gentleman justice, so far, at least as to publish Mr. Jay's letter.

[*Eastern Democrat.*

Copy of a letter from M. Jay, late Report of the Commission upon American Claims in the Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, January 24.

My Dear Sir—it is asserted in the American prints, that the rejection of the American Treaty by the Chamber of Deputies, at their last session, was chiefly owing to the publication of a letter from Mr. Rives to his own Government. This is an error, which justice to that distinguished statesman, and a sense of his unremitting exertions to promote the interests of his Government, whilst here induce me formally to contradict.

No such evidence appears in the debates; and in none of my conversations with the members, have I heard this letter alluded to as a motive for disputing the amount due. I much question indeed if any other Deputy than myself ever read the letter alluded to.

I regret also to learn, that doubts are entertained by some persons of distinction in the United States, as to the desire felt by the King to have the treaty of 1831, confirmed by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies.

This is an error, which you cannot correct too soon. Independently of the known loyalty of his Majesty, the refusal of the Chamber to carry into effect the treaty, would tend directly to weaken the Royal prerogative. Such is the opinion of the enlightened man, who think the preservation of liberty depends on preserving, in its full extent, the prerogative of the Crown, as well as the prerogative of the legislating powers.

With perfect esteem, your most devoted,

A. JAY.

To Mr. G. M. Gibbes.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Postmaster General's response to the accusations brought against him, will command the public attention. It is just to him, that his publication should be thoroughly considered and candidly constructed. We regret that he has not had time to present a perfect expose of the condition of the Department—its mail facilities, &c. as existing at the period that he came in and the actual condition of its affairs at this moment. This will one day be his best defence with the country.— *The Globe.*

Why have the nullifiers of Virginia proscribed and prosecuted W. C. Rives? Was it not for voting in favor of the "bloody bill," and sustaining the removal of the deposites? For these reasons they would not permit him to be Senator, even at the hazard of trampling on the sacred right of popular instructions. Yet they now support Judge White for the Presidency, *who did presisely the same things*! These are the men who are always boasting of their adherence to *principles* !!!—*The Globe.*

New Fancy Article.—A gentleman advertises, that among other slaves, he wishes to purchase "several likely small *fancy* girls for nurses."

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR A DAY OF HUMILIATION, FASTING & PRAYER.

Every thing around us proclaims the benevolence of God. We see daily exhibitions of his goodness, in all the works of Creation, and in the whole order of his Providence. Reason as well as revelation teaches that He is a God of love, and that He delights in the happiness of his creatures. But while we as a people have been distinguished by his mercies, have we not reason to apprehend the sterner visitations of his justice, for the ingratitude with which we have requited them?

By the return of this opening season, which reminds us of our dependence upon God for the fruits of the earth, and for the continued supply of all our necessities, we are admonished to humble ourselves before Him, for our multiplied offences, and with united supplications to implore the forgiveness of our sins, through the mediation of Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

We have not only the pious example of our fathers, but the authority of God's Holy word to guide us, in setting apart seasons for public humilination, fasting and prayer.

I have therefore thought fit to appoint, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council, I do appoint THURSDAY, *the sixteenth day of April next*, to be observed throughout this State as a public Fast. And I do recommend to ministers and people of every religious denomination, to assemble in their respective places of worship on that day, and to engage in exercises suitable to the occasion.

Let us endeavor to keep "an acceptable fast unto the Lord," exhibiting before the eye of Omniscience, that sincere contrition for sin, which will induce Him to listen to the voice of our supplications, to avert from us the judgments we deserve, and to continue to us the blessings we have forfeited.

Let us commend to God the general interests of our State, and pray for his blessing upon our agriculture, commerce and manufactures—upon our schools and higher seminaries of learning—upon our religious and benevolent institutions.

Let us pray for the suppression of vice among us—that the Sabbath may no longer desecrated, that intemperance and profanity may cease to prevail, and that the evil passions of men may be restrained.

Let us pray for the benign influences of his spirit to descend upon every part of our State, that the waste places of our Zion may be refreshed and become as the garden of the Lord.

Let us also commend to God the interests of our common country, praying that we may be preserved from civil discord and enabled to keep peace with all nations; that health and happiness may abound in every part of our land; that infidelity and false religion of every kind may be abolished, and that the pure principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ may every where prevail.

And I do earnestly request the people of this State to suspend all unnecessary labor and recreation, on the day of the appointed Fast.

Given at the Council Chamber in Augusta, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and in the fifty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

By the Governor,

Roscor G. Greene, Sec'y of State.

OXFORD DMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 31, 1835.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of eleven weeks. We lay before our readers in this day's paper, the titles of the Acts and Resolves that have been passed. The number of Acts is *one hundred and fifty-six*, that of the Resolves *seventy-nine*. It is a well established maxim in our Courts, that every man is presumed to know what the law is, and of course to be acquainted with the numberless modifications that are yearly introduced. This is one of those cases where legal presumption is not in strict conformity with the truth. Of the more than two hundred Legislators, we do not believe there is one, who, taking the titles of the Acts and Resolves, can tell the substance of their provisions. How then is it to be expected that the people at large shall be familiar with all these things Supposing all the laws passed during the present session to be of a beneficial tendency, their very number is in itself a great evil. To those who are able to own and can find leisure to read the numerous volumes of our laws, it is a matter of no little difficulty & labor to ascertain what is the existing law on any given subject. The people of this State profess, and probably entertain a suitable antipathy to lawyers, yet they cannot in any way so effectually encourage and enrich them as by this multiplicity, perplexity and confusion of the laws. We admit that our laws are far from being perfect. and doubtless many valuable improvements may be made in them, but we believe if a Legislature were to do nothing else during its whole session, but simply repeal some two or three hundred or more of the existing laws, they would do a greater benefit to the State, than has ever yet been done in one year. We have had as yet no opportunity of examining the laws which have been passed during the last session—they may be all good and valuable, but we confess that their number is formidable, and we are not without our fears that some may prove worse than useless. The present Legislature is said to have been distinguished for the amount of talent it contained—for its industry and attention to business, and above all for the good feeling that has existed in general, among all parties. The debates have evinced talents of a high order, and the number of Acts and Resolves passed, manifests their industry.—The beneficial effects of their laws are to be tested by their practical operation. We shall soon present them to our readers on an extra sheet, and shall offer from time to time such comments as they may appear to deserve.

The editor of the Kennebec Journal, almost weekly repeats to his readers that the refusal of the French to execute the treaty, has all been owing to what he is pleased to term Mr Rives' boasting. Will he also inform his readers and the public, why, if this is the case, it was never offered as a reason for rejecting the treaty by any member of the French Chamber of Deputies during the debates on the subject. No allusion to any thing of the kind is to be found in the report of the debates which we have seen. For further proof we would also refer to Mr Jay's letter which expressly contradicts this oft-repeated assertion of the federal papers. We cannot envy the patriotism of those, who, from party feelings can take part with a foreign nation against our own country.

We have received no later news from France than that contained in our last.

The Post Master General has published a vindication of himself, addressed to the House of Representatives, in reply to the report of the committee on the affairs of his department. He corrects some errors contained in the Report, and complains that no opportunity was afforded him to explain or refute the charges made against him. Justice and fair dealing certainly required that when the committe found any thing in the management of the affairs of the department which they considered wrong or improper, they should have asked of the Head of the department an explanation before they proceeded to condemn the procedure. He states that the Files and and Records of the department prove many of their accusations to be untrue, and many other things which the committee censured as improper, a thorough examination and explanation would have justified. We regret that the length of the letter is such as to exclude it from our columns, at least for the present We should doubt whether there is an office in the country, where a committee unacquainted with the details of the business, would not find many things which they could not understand,and which might to them appear deserving of censure. We cannot conceive of any justifiable motive which could lead a committee to lay before the people, a Report censuring the conduct of an officer, without affording him an opportunity of knowing the charges that were to be made against him, and of justifying or explaining his conduct if it could be done. Public justice requires that both sides should be heard, yet the P. M. General says that the first intimation he had of many of the charges was the perusal of the report of the committee. That Report has been printed at the public expense, and franked by members of Congress to all parts of the country, while his vindication will probably be seen by few.

A Probate Court will be holden at the Probate Office on the 2d Tuesday of April.

The following letter is a part of the correspondence and documents submitted to the Legislature by the the Governor in relation to the Insane Hospital:

(COPY.)

To Robert P. Dunlap, Esq. Governor of the State of Maine.

SIR:—The liberality and generous sympathy of the Legislature of Maine, in providing by their Resolve of the 8th of March, 1834, an appropriation by the State of $20,000 for the purpose of establishing an Insane Hospital in Maine, on condition that the like sum of $20,000 be raised by individual donations for the same object, within one year, are worthy of all praise, and the benefits intended should not be lost, if it be possible to prevent it. How is it that the misery and distress of the *Insane* in our State have not called into exercise enough benevolence and humane effort to secure an asylum and proper treatment for those who cannot think and act for themselves?

Do not the recent reports of the Managers of Insane Hospitals encourage the hope, nay, the belief, that by early attention and suitable treatment, the diseases of the mind are as susceptible of cure, as other diseases are; and can it be that the same portion of the community will neglect to provide the means for such attention and treatment? Strange indifference to the case of those really *Impotent*, while efforts upon subjects of questionable utility are untiring!

Looking at what *has been done*, and then considering what remains *to be done* to prevent the *loss* of what has been done, I cannot keep silence any longer. The Legislature have said "the State will give its $20,000, provided individuals will contribute an equal amount."—Mr. Brown has said, "I will, from the results of my industry and frugality give $10,000."—Does this produce no effect? Are not the sympathies of others touched by such examples of real, genuine benevolence? Cannot the groans, the cries, the misery and the wretchedness of the maniac be heard and pitied by others? From the fact that no others have manifested a disposition to do any thing, that nothing has been done,—it would seem so; but it is impossible—it cannot, it must not be so.

Believing as I do that a majority of Insane persons, by early attention and proper treatment may be cured, and restored to their friends and society, and that the condition of the incurable may be greatly improved and alleviated by the establishment of a Hospital, I cannot content myself to lie by and suffer all that has been done, towards providing for such an object, to be lost, when it is within my power to prevent it.

It belongs to others as much as to me to aid in this object; but if they do not, if they will not, shall so great a good be lost, perhaps forever, for the want of the remaining $10,000? Was ever the sum of $40,000 to be appropriated to a better purpose? And shall the $30,000 provided by the State and by Mr. Brown, be suffered to return to other objects, and the cause of the insane be suffered to remain unheard, unpitied, unrelieved? No! the remaining $10,000 must be added. I can do it, and the question is, *will I do it?* What better use could I make of that sum? How can I effect a greater good, with that amount, than by adding it to what the State and Mr. Brown have already provided, and thus secure the erection of an Insane Hospital under the direction and patronage of the State, whose interest and pride it always will be, as I trust and believe, to patronize and oversee it in such a manner as to render in an honor to my native State, and the means of relieving and restoring many unfortunate fellow beings who may be its tenants?

This train of reflection has induced me to prepare and place in your hands the enclosed obligation to contribute the remaining 10,000 towards erecting and maintaining the Insane Hospital, as provided for by the Resolve of 8th March, 1834, which I do with the knowledge of Mr. Brown, and with his consent to modify the conditions of his donation so far as relates to the location of the Hospital, it being understood by him and me, that if the Governor and Council shall think the good of the Institution would be promoted by having it located in Augusta, rather on the spot proposed by Mr. Brown, they are at liberty so to do—each of us regarding it more important to secure the affections of the people and the patronage of the State to the Hospital, than to be particular as to its location.

Respectfully, your obt. servt.

REUEL WILLIAMS.

Augusta, March 4, 1835.

The Hon. James Buchanan, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, having been nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency by the citizens of Lancaster County in that State, declined the nomination. He says that by taking this step, he thinks he shall promote the harmony and success of the Democratic party throughout the Union.—*Skowhegan Sentinel.*

The House of Representatives, it will be seen by a reference to the Legislative proceedings, has passed to be engrossed, in concurrence with the Senate, the bill prohibiting the circulation of small Bank bills. The bill provides that, from and after the 1st of June next, no Banking Corporation shall issue any bills of the denomination of one dollar; after the 1st of January, no bills of the value of two dollars; after the 1st of June 1836, no bills of the value of three dollars. The circulation of all these bills is to be stopped, under a penalty of double the amount of the bills to be forfeited and recovered in an action of debt.—*S. Sentinel.*

PERSIA.

From this oriental empire, which is seldom heard of except as the scene of poetry and romance, the recent arrivals from Europe bring intelligence of some interest. The sovereign of this country recently deceased, A letter from Constantinople of Dec. 17, states that at the moment of his death, many of his sons rushed on his body, in order to seize the diamonds which he wore. In this contest three of the Princes were killed. All the south of Persia became immediately the scene of revolt and carange. One of the sons named Zillah Sultan, caused himself to be proclaimed the Schah of Persia. He is said to be a man without talent or firmness of character, but he contrived to get possession of his father's treasure, which enabled him to pay his partisans. Another son proclaimed himself King of the province of Schiras. A third did the same at Kermanschah; and an old minister, Ameen-ul-Daula collected troops, and was fighting on his own account. The young Schah, Mohamed,grandson of the deceased, by whom he was appointed successor to the throne, had quit Tauris at the head of his army. His regular troops are composed of 700 men, with 24 field pieces, and it is supposed that he will appear before Teheran at the head of an army of 40,000 men who will join on the route. He is, moreover, accompanied by the diplomatic agents of Russia and England, and a great number of English officers. Taurus and its environs are tranquil. The Kurds, whose hordes, almost independent, are scattered over the Persian territory, had not taken part in the civil war. It was expected that Teheran would not be able to hold out long, in consequence of the artillery and regular troops employed against it.

A letter from Damascus of Dec. 8, represents the finest provinces of Persia were ravaged by civil war. The uncle of the new Schah had raised a numerous army, with which he was endeavoring to usurp the rights of his nephew. The inhabitants of Teheran were in the utmost consternation, lest the warlike tribes on the frontiers of Turkey should take the advantage of the rebellion, to enter into Iran and plunder the village. According to another letter, the new monarch had resolved on applying to Russia for assistance.

The English prints render it certain, that the liberal party have triumphed over the Tories by a majority in the next House of Commons, of upwards of an hundred; probably *an hundred and fifty.* The Peel and Wellington ministry will try to save themselves by promising some reform. But, like our Senators, pledged contrary to all their propensities and anti-democratic principles, they will disappoint the expectations which lends them support.

[*The Globe.*

BOYINGTON, *the Murderer.* The Mobile Register narrates some terrific passages in the last hour of this wretched man's existence. It is now evident that he was firmly persuaded that he would not be executed, and that he entertained a belief that if it came to the worst he could save himself by contriving to exhaust the time until the last minute of the hour appointed for his execution had passed, and then he could not be executed and his life would be safe. It was to this end that he prepared the long written address to the spectators. He was permitted to proceed with it until the hour of four arrived. He was informed of the necessity of closing, and directed to prepare for the final scene. His whole soul steeled and nerved as it had been up to that minute, cowered and sunk at once into abject desperation.

A more sudden and fearful transition says the Register, cannot well be imagined. When his abrupt and eager inquiries of the attending ministers of religion—Is there no hope?—must I die? were answered in the negative, the dreadful certainty overwhelmed him. His nerves were shattered, the blood forsook his cheeks, and despair was written in awful marks upon his ashy features. As a wild chance for his life, he dashed from the foot of the gallows, in the frantic hope of escape among the crowd. This futile effort was easily defeated. He was seized and reconducted to the place of execution. Then ensued a scene of horror which finds no parallel in the execution of the laws. The hopeless agony of the criminal was displayed in obstinate resistance to the performance of the necessary duties of the agents of the law; and even when at last suspended from the fatal cord, his desperate clinging to the life he had forfeited, was shown by struggles to free his arms from the pinions, and clutching the rope He succeeded in thrusting his hands between the rope and his throat, and thus resisting and struggling to the last, died despairing and impenitent. The last five minutes of his life were marked by a horror of dying, a prostration of energies, as remarkable as the sternness of nerve and reckless levity of carriage which had signalized him during the whole of the trial and the interval between condemnation and execution.

Major Downing in Paris.—The Major's last letter is dated at Paris—the following is the conclusion of it:—

"You can tell our folks there aint going to be no war with France, unless we begin it, for I believe they'll pay us the money as soon as they can do so, and git clear of having their neighbors say they were frightened into it.—I have been asked pretty often here if the United States will declare war if they don't pay us; and I tell'em, that as nigh as I can calkilate, I guess they will. But if I had my way about it I would'nt jest yet, nor would I tell'em when I would; but I'd keep my eye on'em, and as we have got judgment, I'd every year add interest to principal; and when they git mix'd up in some fight with their neighbors in Europe, and would'nt have quite so much power to injure us as they now have, I'd hop down upon 'em and make 'em pay every dollar, or lend their enemies a hand in giving 'em a sound thrashing—not that I am afraid to fight 'em right off now, but then my notion is if I wanted to fight a chap who only owed me money, I'd do it only for the mere sake of thrashin him, and I should take my own time, and when I could do so without his being able to give me a scratch or a black eye. But in defence of honor or liberty, and the rights of citizens, and such like, I'd go at it if I thought I'd come out of it with only one eye and a shoe string left."

Amusing Quarrels of Benevolence.—The following is a liberal exemplification of the doctrine of *provoking* one another to good works. We take it from the Cazenovia, N. Y. Monitor:

"A strife, of rather an unusual character, was carried on in Buffalo, during the last cold weather. The Mayor, Ebenezer Johnson, gave public notice in the city papers on the 16th February, that he would furnish 25 cords of *Wood*, to such poor families as were unable to supply themselves—with a proviso, that 'none need apply whose poverty has been caused by intemperance.'

This brought out Manly Colton, Esq. on the 18th, who gave a like notice, that he would give 'to the shivering mothers and children of the city, who have become poor and destitute in consequence of the beastly crime of temperance on the part of their natural protectors,' 25 cords of *Wood.*

The next day, O. H. Dibble, gave notice that he would furnish 25 cords of wood to such families as were unable to purchase it, without requiring them to prove either that they are 'beastly drunkards,' or 'that they have never expended money in intemperance.'

The day following, Samuel Twitchell, jr. offered to give 25 cords of wood to such as were destitute, and unable to purchase, 'no matter from what cause they became so,'

On the same day, Alanson and Julia Palmer announced, that they would give one hundred dollars, in *provision and clothing* to the needy. They say, 'It is enough for the applicants to be poor—we wish not to know the cause of their misfortunes, but wish all to be temperate industrious, and happy.'

John Wheelock. a butcher, also gave notice on the same day, that he would give to the suffering poor of the city, 25 pounds of beef, for every cord of wood that the Mayor should furnish—and would 'not go into a detailed examination of *how* they became needy."'

An Original Anecdote.—A good 'un.—A short time since as the mail stage was going, on a very dark night, from Boston to Portsmouth, the driver was alarmed by the cry of "oh lordy, we are kilt every soul of us." The driver jumped off his box, and found that he had driven into a cariole, demolished it and "spilt" an Irishman and two women. The driver somewhat enraged that the gallant Hibernian should keep *the middle of the road*, gave him a pretty severe lecture, and concluded by asking him if he did not see lights on the stage? "Yes, and to be sure I did, and I *drowve right betwane them.*"

Portland Advertiser.

From some remarks of Mr. Holmes in the House on Monday, it will be seen that he speaks with some *distrust* of one of his old partners in the firm of "John Holmes, Felix Grundy and the *Devil.*" We always suspected the last named personage carried off most the profits of the concern—but little expected the *heart-burning* would continue so long after its dissolution. —[Argus.

Importance of Geology. The importance of attending Professor Stillman's Lectures may be inferred from the following attested fact:—Three farmers in New Hampshire, who had attended a course of lectures on geology, and thereby became familiarly acquainted with the different kinds of minerals,afterwards purchased a quantity of land abounding with the finest granite—a fact unknown to the owner of the soil—for $3,000, the price asked for it. They have since been offered $50,000 for the land. "Facts are stubborn things."

Corinthian Tom says glass ware must be uncommonly cheap in New York, for he observed several *whole tumblers* lying about in the streets last Monday.—*N. Y. Times.*

MARRIED.

In this town, by Stephen Emery, Esq. Mr. Charles Young, Jr. to Miss Abigail Prince, both of this town.

In this town.by Josiah Dudley,Esq. Mr. Samuel W. Doe, to Miss Nancy Stearns, both of P.

In Canton, Mr. Isaac Noyes, of Minot, to Miss Hannah Gibbs, of Canton.

In Dixfield, Mr. Francis W. Baxter to Miss Lavina Holland, both of Dixfield.

DIED.

In Winthrop, Mrs Mehitable Varnum, daughter of Mr. Samuel Harvey. Mrs. Hannah Allen, aged about 35.

In Boston, Benj. T. Pickman, President of the Senate of Massachusetts.

At Keene, N. H. Hon Samuel Dinsmoor, late Governor of that State, aged 69.

Revolutionary Soldiers.

THE subscriber will act as Agent for those persons or heir widows, in the Massachusetts line, who enlisted for three years or during the war, and who served three years, claiming the benefit of the Resolve of the Legislature of the State of Maine, passed March 17, 1835—which entitles them to two hundred acres of Land each—in preparing their declarations and evidence, and procuring their deeds and certificates from the Land Agent. THOMAS CLARK.

Paris, March 31, 1835. eow3t 33

SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT.

RUSSELL, ODIORNE & Co., have in press, and will publish in a few days, a new work with the above title, being the Narrative of Miss REBECCA THERESA REED, who was under the influence of the Roman Catholics about two years, and an inmate of the Convent, on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, nearly six months, in 1831-2.

The book furnishes a concise history of the rules and regulations, the employments and ceremonies of the Ursuline order; and as it is the first account ever given in this country of a similar institution, the writer has confined herself strictly to a narration of facts that transpired under her own eye, and that were noted down soon after her escape.

It will make a volume of 200 pages, 18mo, unisued and bound in the neatest manner.

Boston, March 3, 1835. 6c

GEORGE H. KENDALL

No. 26, Middle Street, Portland,

OPPOSITE THE FOOT OF FREE STREET,

IS now opening 40 packages of *English, French,* and *American* DRY GOODS; among which are BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, *Sattinetts,* Vestings, Linens, Bishop and Long Lawns, Book and Swiss Muslins, Sacerilla, corded, figured and check'd Cambrics, plain white do. Dimotics, 4, 5 and 6-4 Nett Laces, Insertions, Edgings, Quillings, Bombazines, Italian Cravats, Silk fancy do. Choppas, Bandannas, Spitalfield and Pongee Hdkfs, Ladies fancy do. Damask Napkins, 6, 7, 8-4 Damask Cloths, 5, 6, 7, 8-4 Plaid Cloths, 6, 7, 8-4 figured do double Damasks, Russia Diapers, Crash, Flannels, Cambrics. Spool Cottons, Bonnet Cambrics, col'd do. Italian Sewings, Cotton Fringes, Merino and Thibet Shawls, Silk and Sewing Silk, do, Tickings, Drillings, Gingham, Checks, bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings, rich London twill'd, Merino twill'd light London, Velvet (a new style,) Shally and American Prints, Indigo Blue, and Mourning do, white, black & colored Cotton and Linen Thread, Buttons, Pins, Tapes, Braids, Padding, Canvass, Dowlas, Silesias, brown and black Linen, Moreans.

SILKS.

Gro de Swiss, Poux de Soix, twill'd Satin Levantines, black, blue black and colored

GRO DE NAPS.

Synchaws, Sarsnetts, colored Florences, White Satins, and a great variety of figured Silks.

RIBBONDS.

Satin, Lustrings, Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbonds, of a rich and new styly.

HOSIERY.

Gentlemen's Ribb'd & plain black worsted half hose, Ladies' blk. & col'd worsted hose,White Cott. do. Brown cotton Check'd do. Silk do. Embroidered Cotton do.

GLOVES.

Ladies' White Silk and Kid Gloves, Blk & Col'd Silk Hoskin and Kid do. Picnic do. a new article, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.

March 9. 1835. 2mis31

JOEL C. VIRGIN,

PRACTITIONER AT LAW,

Bethel, Maine.

Reference, { PETER C. VIRGIN, Rumford. STEPHEN CHASE, Fryeburg. NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of JOHN LIVERMORE, late of Livermore in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing on the twelfth day of March, inst. have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Lewis Hunton, Esq. in said Livermore on Saturday the second day of May next, and on the first Saturdays of August and September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days. LEWIS HUNTON, } Commissioners. MOSES G. HASKELL, }

Livermore, March 12, 1835. 3 w 32

New Establishment!

GEORGE H. KENDALL—*Portland,*

HAS taken the Store No. 26, Middle Street, next above Shaw, Ropes & Co. and nearly opposite the foot of Free Street, where he offers a new and extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale* and *Retail.*

March 7. 1835, 2mis31

Public Attention

IS most respectfully solicited by the subscriber to an invaluable preparation.

DR RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

are every year increasing their long-established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

They have been successfully administered for many years, as a remedy for—

Scrotula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint;—and are also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, Red Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Festering Eruptions on the Skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumn Physics known, to free the system from humors.

A Physician of eminence, who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Teeth! Gums!

THOSE who would retain or restore those desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE,

which is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common uset and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, withou, doing it the least injury. Its application also braces and strengthens the Gums, secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and, by removing all discolorations and offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

Price 50 cents.

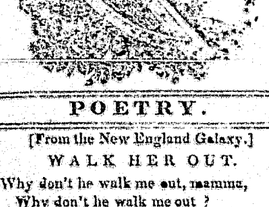
***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 3 [No. 1.] eSply.

JOB WORK,

Executed with neatness and despatch at this

OFFICE



POETRY.

[From the New England Galaxy.]

WALK HER OUT.

Why don't he walk me out, mamma,
Why don't he walk me out ?
It's strange he should defer so long
To bring the thing about;
I'm sure its not my fault mamma—
Of that no soul can doubt;
For what I've so long aimed at is
To make him walk me out.

Indeed I've done my best, mamma,
And always have I shown
Most tender and most kind to him
When we've been most alone.
At times I've talked of rural walks,
And views conversed about—
And sometimes gone almost as far
As—'pray do walk me out.'

To this he says he's 'fond of walks,'
And walks—about the room;
'Of views'—he takes my albums up—
'Delights in looking through 'em !'
That he's in love, and will propose,
I have no kind of doubt:
But, la, I would'nt give a fig,
Unless he'd walk me out.

I long to breathe a 'little air,'
And through 'the fields to roam;
At this he'll reach down my guitar,
And play me 'Home, sweet Home;'
As yet he's only seen my smiles,
But now I'll sulk and pout,
And practice other artful wiles
To make him walk me out

I'll meet him as the serpent met
Poor Mrs. Eve one day;
Where'er he goes, I'll plant myself
Directly in his way;
Some girls, I know, prefer a ball,
A concert, or a rout;
There's nothing better, after all,
Than making men walk out

If we are serpents, men are eels,
And difficult to hold;
Love's history but too oft reveals
How oft young maids are sold;
My net is true, success is sure,
He may flounder like a trout;
He's safe enough, his fate is sealed,
When once he's walked me out.

There's Sarah-Spry has looked of late
As vain as mortal can;
Priscilla Prim, (the girl I hate,)
Goes by with her young man;
And Susan Fig, the grocer's niece,
A gawky, awkward lout—
They all (except poor I) possess
The joys of walking out.

They say love has no greater charm
Than what this pastime yields;
It seems the sovereign'st patent for
All pangs the lover feels:
They say its mystic powers are such
As leaves no room for doubt,
That you are his, and he is yours,
When once he's walked you out.

But mine, I fear's a hopeless case,
Scarce talked about at all;
The neighbors hardly know his face,
Or if he's short or tall;
I'm quite distressed, and can't think what
The man can be about;
I'll turn him off, I vow I will,
Unless he walks me out.

From the N. E. Galaxy.

More Wooden Nutmegs. As an offset to the everlastingly-repeated and universally-believed stories about Yankee tricks and Yankee niggardliness, a friend has just mentioned a *fact* worth circulating. A gallant Pole (M. Nivengosky) having occasion to pass through a part of New England from Canada, about a month ago, *found the whole way open to him without money and without price* after he crossed the boundaries of Yankee-land. Not a stage-proprietor nor a tavern-keeper would receive a farthing from him; and he traveled in every direction, *free of charge*. There's for ye! N.

More Wooden Nutmegs. As another offset, we give the following. Something like a year ago, something like a dozen Poles, were refused admittance into his house by a landlord, somewhere between Boston and Hartford, turned into the barn in a storm, and compelled to pay ninepence a head for their *bedding*.—Put that and that together. W.

From the Boston Statesman.

POLICE COURT.

A certified Polander.—A foreigner, calling himself *Andrew Bibinski*, and representing himself to be a "Polish Exile," was arrested by Constable Holden, upon charge of being a vagabond and beggar. In his character of an unfortunate Pole, he carried round a petition, supported by the usual number of certificates that the statements of the petition were *true*.—The petition is in the following words:

"*Circular.*—Permit an unfortunate Polander to address you—one who has lost all his property in defending his *dear* country, from the barbarity of the Russians, but after we were defeated, the Russians entered Warsaw, and feasted on the property of the inhabitants, pillaged, sacked, burned, ravished and destroyed, and then I fled with my family to Hamburgh, where they now remain, and from that place I wrought my passage to this country.

I now humbly solicit the friends of humanity to enable me to send for my beloved family to this happy country, where I hope to enjoy that liberty for which I have contended, and which has been denied me.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I hope I may flatter myself that your tender hearts will be moved by my fate to exercise in my favor the office of humanity; and be assured that I will not cease to pray Heaven to bless those who thus contribute in time of need; and with great *steim* I am your humble servant.

ANDREW BIBINSKI.

Dated in the city of Hamburgh, this 5th October, 1834. FRANCHINE & Co.

Besides this petition, there were attached to it half a dozen certificates, from Hamburgh, Liverpool, Halifax and Boston, in favor of the pretensions of the assumed Bibinski—one was from the Belgian Consul in this city, but apparently based on the others, and concluded—"I do not hesitate to recommend the bearer to the charitably disposed, with full faith in the truth of the above mentioned certificate."

Thus equipped with documentary evidence the imposter succeeded in levying a contribution on several of our liberal citizens, who sympathized with the Poles, till, at the suggestion of a gentleman who rather suspected the genuineness of his pretensions, he called upon George H. Snelling, Esq. the translator of Major Hordynski's Polish Revolution. Mr. Snelling then caused him to be confronted with a genuine and intelligent Pole, who had been engaged in the struggle, and was at Warsaw. The imposter stated to him that he had been a drummer, but could not remember the position of his regiment in the battle, nor the name nor number of it, nor the name of a single officer attached to it, not even his drum major's. This Pole was a witness in the case, and suggested that the story of his being a drummer might also be a fabrication, proposed that a drum should be bro't into court, that he might give a taste of his quality, with his drumsticks. The court did not, however, deem it necessary to have any rub-a-dub-dub testimony introduced; and the witness proceeded to state that the prisoner did not understand the Polish language, and that he finally confessed that he was a Dutchman, and gave an *impossible* account of his escape from Warsaw. The witness also testified, that when the Russians entered Warsaw, they merely took military possession, peaceably, and that no sacking, pillaging, burning or ravishing, took place. There were four Poles present at the examination, who appeared to be very much excited against the imposter. One, with true national pride, indignantly exclaimed—"Te tam *Totsch* rascal, what for he tak one *Polish* nam, hey?" Another said—"De printair must shall best publish dis petition, dat such rascal worst dief shall be prevent from sheating no more."

Throughout the whole proceedings, the prisoner affected an absolute ignorance of English, but Holden stated, that when he arrested him he begged of him to let him go; that he was a carpenter; and spoke English so plain, that every word he said could be understood.

The Court considered it an aggravated offence, as it had a tendency to prevent persons from being benevolent to those, who were actually what they pretended to be, and sentenced the prisoner to three months imprisonment in the house of correction.

The Town turned out of doors.—The towns in this county, with the exception of Sandwich, are dependent on some religious society for a place in which to hold their meetings, and as those societies make improvements in their houses of worship, or build new ones, they are less willing to open them to the *multitude*, to dance and *defile*. The town of Brewster, which had always held its meetings in the old Congregational Church, which, was pulled down last summer, was obliged to hold its last November meeting in the *town pound!* We learn that the town of Yarmouth got excommunicated from *church* last week, and turned out of the school house also, and their annual March meeting was actually held in the street! Whereupon the sovereign town there congregated, then voted that they would resent such treatment by immediately erecting a *Town House!* We wish the societies in Barnstable would show our town the same *kindness*. It is a niggardly business, to be toting about from Church to Church to hold town meetings, breaking down pew doors, and defacing and destroying psalm books, carpets and cushings, and not even say *thank'e* to the owners.

[*Barnstable Patriot.*]

A Fair Business. A country editor, in speaking of a steamboat, says—"She had *twelve berths in her ladies cabin.*

"O life of me!" exclaimed an old lady, on reading the above, "what a squalling there must have been!"

We see it mentioned in the Randolph (Tennessee) Recorder, that the whole of that town has been recovered in a suit at law, by a widow lady in the State of New York. The claim was based upon a military land warrant granted to a negro of the plaintiff, for services during the revolutionary war, and the courts, it seems, sustained the bill, and decreed the whole town to the lady. The matter has been compromised by the payment of a considerable sum of money.

We perceive from a Belfast paper that the *mineralogy* of the County of Waldo, is exciting considerable attention in Belfast and its vicinity. Great confidence prevails that *Iron*, *Coal*, and *Marble* of the primitive and secondary formation may be found in that region.—*Argus.*

HORSES.

There are many hundreds of these valuable animals killed every summer in the United States, by giving them water when they are heated. It is a most absurd and destructive practice of stage drivers and others, giving their horses water every five or six miles when travelling. Farmers who work horses at a plough, harrow, or cart, never give them water from the time they go *to* work after breakfast until they break off work to go to dinner, a period not less than four hours, and the same in the afternoon until they quit work at sundown, and it seldom happens that horses are killed that are worked upon farms.—The same bad practice exists in England. We were once riding in a stage coach from Brighton to London on a very warm day when the stage driver stopped, watered his horses, and set out again upon a fast trot; in a few minutes all four of them died upon the spot. They manage these things better in France. They never water their horses only when they are fed. We recollect on a very warm and dusty day, travelling in a stage over the hills of Normandy—the horses foaming with sweat and covered with dust. The driver stopped at an inn, and when we expected to see him with his bucket, giving water to each, he brought from the house a *Bottle*, and poured out into his hand some of the contents, he washed each horses' nose, and threw a little upon them. On inquiring, we found that it was *Vinegar*; and altho' they had travelled a long stage, went off as fresh as at the first starting.—*Cincinnati D. Adv.*

A strange sect of fanatics, calling themselves Mormons, have formed societies in the neighborhood of Northampton. The Courier of that place says:—"The Society in South Hadley is composed partially of Perfectionists, and partially of Mormons; exhortations, dancing, and all sorts of strange delusions and vagaries of the brain and contortions of the body being practised. They were disturbed in their assembly last week by some idle fellows, who were brought before Mr. Justice Wells in this town, and bound over for trial."—*Atlas.*

New Hampshire Elections.—From the returns already received, there can be no doubt that the democratic party have again triumphed in New Hampshire by a very large majority. William Badger is re-elected Governor, and Samuel Cushman, Benjamin M. Bean, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Weeks and Robert Burns, members of Congress. The bankites had made great exertions, but the result shows how vain it is for them to expect to conquer the firm and uncompromising democrats of the Granite State.—*Boston States.*

Popping the Question.—A young school Miss, whose teachers had taught her that two negatives were equivalent to an affirmative, on being asked by a suitor for her assent to marry him, replied "No, No." The swain looked astonished and bewildered—she referred him to Murray, when for the first time he learned, that no, no, meant yes.

To LEVI WHITMAN, Esq one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

PURSUANT to a statute entitled "An Act directing the mode in which meetings of corporations may be called in certain cases," passed Feb 24, 1835—You are hereby requested to issue your warrant to notify the members of the Maine Baptist Missionary Society to meet at the house of Rev. Nathaniel Chase in Buckfield on Wednesday the thirteenth day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M., to act on the following articles, to wit:—

First, To choose a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the convenient management of the concerns of the corporation.

Second, To adopt a system of by-laws, and determine the manner of notifying future meetings of the corporation.

Third, To do, and transact any other business coming within the privileges granted by their act of incorporation, which may be brought before them.

JOHN TRIPP,
JOHN HAYNES,
ELIAS NELSON.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

To JOHN HAYNES, of Norway, in the County of Oxford, Clerk—GREETING:

YOU are hereby required, in the name of the State of Maine, to notify and warn the members of the Maine Baptist Missionary Society to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes stated in the foregoing application, by causing an attested copy of said application, and this warrant to be published in the paper designated to print the laws of the State, and also in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed within the County of Oxford three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before the time of said meeting.

Given under my hand and seal at Norway this 12th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

LEVI WHITMAN, Justice of the Peace.

A true copy of the above application, and the warrant thereon.— Attest JOHN HAYNES.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of WILLIAM MORSE, Jun, late of Waterford in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months commencing *on the third day of March, current*, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the office of Charles Whitman, in said Waterford, *on the last Saturdays* of April June, and August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

CHARLES WHITMAN.
LEVI BROWN.

Waterford, March 12, 1835. 3 w 32

Farms For Sale.

On the Androscoggin River, two miles from Rumford Corner.

ONE farm of one hundred and twenty acres of Intervale with out-lands—or fifty acres of Intervale with out-lands and buildings, as may best suit the purchaser, may be had on favorable terms. Persons wishing to purchase will call on CUSHMAN & KIMBALL.

Rumford Point, February 23, 1835.

GREAT LITERARY ENTERPRISE.

Prospectus of Two New Volumes of

Waldie's Library for 1835.

THE "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed among the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The object that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that *a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty dollars* worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Vol. 5, to be commenced early in January, 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Belle Lettres, printed on the cover will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and a America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the 'Library' had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the Original Prospectus.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan and the objects he hopes to accomplish

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the 'Select Circulating Library' may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlors.

To elucidate the advantages of the 'Select Circulating Library' such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Cannongate* occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1.25 to 1.50.—The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for *Five Dollars*.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the 'Select Circulating Library' into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool and Edinburgh' warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are also obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility

TERMS.—The 'Select Circulating Library' is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work work. The whole fifty two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Rees's Cyclopædia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index

The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized.—☞ *Payment et ate times in advance.*

Agents who procure 5 subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for $4 00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscription to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print for the forthcoming volumes. ADAM WALDIE.

No. 207, Chesnut street, basment story of Mrs. Sword's Philadelphia House.

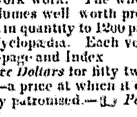
Philadelphia, December, 1834.

THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE *LIBRARY.*

A. WALDIE also publishes 'The Port Folio and Companion to the Select Circulating Library,' in the same form, *every two weeks*, at half the price of the Library.—It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of *popular information* on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography, and the general contents of a magazine.

☞ Clubs remitting $10 00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country.—Individual subscriptions $3 00; to those who take the Library also, $2 50.

Morgan Ratler,



FROM VERMONT,

WILL stand at the NORTH Stable in Paris, and its vicinity, the ensuing season.

ASAHEL NEWTON.

Lyndon, March 9, 1835. tf31

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM,

OR THE

SPORTING & DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical bearing the above comprehensive title Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and the Fashions From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design.—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fruitfully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure popularity & encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception Feeling confident, however, that its success is certain, when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can affect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA.—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; to preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted,—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month.—Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected

SPORTING.—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excurtions, Fishing, Gaming, &c with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circle a constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colours and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove also,—as all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notices, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which separately at any of our bookstores, would be at least Thirteen Dollars! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, *payable in advance.*

By enclosing a *five dollar note* to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately- the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Specimen numbers may be had on application at the office. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times, will be entitled to an exchange

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THE CHILD'S

UNIVERSALIST GAZETTE.

THE object of this publication is to furnish the Universalist community with a work particularly adapted to the tastes and capacities of children. Nearly all the religious sects in Christendom have some work of a similar character, with the exception of the denomination of Universalists. They are obliged to obtain books for their children which are strongly tinctured with error—books which contain sentiments revolting to their own feelings, because there are no others in existence. And while the world is deluged with tract and story books, which are full of mental poison, we are desirous of forming a counter current; and the work which we here propose to publish will, we are firmly persuaded, meet the wants of our order in this respect. It will contain interesting stories, familiar illustrations of the value and tendency of liberal Christianity, historical and biographical sketches illustrated with engravings; and poetry, written in an easy and familiar style. In addition to this, each number will contain a piece of music adapted to the capacities of children.

Conditions.—The Child's Universalist Gazette will be published on or about the fifteenth of every month, by W. C. George, at No. 43, Washington street, Boston.—Each number will contain thirty two neatly printed pages and afforded to subscribers at the low price of one dollar per year, payable in advance.

☞ To those who obtain four subscriber and forward the money therefor free of expense, shall receive a fifth gratis.

☞ All letters and communications must be addressed to Willard C. George, Boston, Mass., and those sent by mail must be post paid.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Monday the thirtieth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Jedadiah Burbank, Esq. in Bethel, in said county of Oxford; all the estate, right, title and interest which BAXTER LYON has by virtue of a bond or contract from Jedadiah Grover of said Bethel, for the conveyance of Real Estate situated in said Bethel, and being the same on which the said Lyon now lives, with the buildings thereon.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS Jr., Dep. Sh'ff.

February 26, 1835. 3w30